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## The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO  
RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND  
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AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS REEMAN,  
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### Scenes in the Life of an Empress.

BY MRS. S. T. MARTYN.

It was mid-day, and in one of the splendid cathedrals of Paris, an immense crowd had assembled to witness a spectacle the most gorgeous and imposing that human skill and ingenuity could devise. A temporary covered gallery, hung with the banners of sixteen cohorts of the Legion of Honor, conducted from the archiepiscopal palace to the interior of the cathedral, which was crowded to overflowing with the beauty and chivalry of France.

More than three hundred vocal performers, with a martial band still more numerous, filled every corner of the vast edifice with a swelling tide of harmony, while the glittering display of military uniforms worn by the officers of the grand army, the waving of plumes and the flashing of diamonds, rendered the scene brilliant beyond description. But brave men and fair women—rank, wealth, splendor, and military fame, were all forgotten in one absorbing object of attention. Every eye was riveted on the wonderful man who by the force of his own genius had raised himself from obscurity to the summit of earthly greatness. An ascent of twenty-two steps, covered with blue cloth, gemmed with golden bees, led to the throne, where under a canopy of crimson velvet, appeared Napoleon, attended by his two brothers, with the grand officers of the empire. His close dress was of white velvet embroidered in gold with diamond buttons—his upper garment and short mantle of crimson velvet richly embroidered in gold with diamond fastenings. The imperial crown, a simple diadem of gold wrought into a chaplet of interwoven oak and laurel, lay on a cushion before him, and on his left, arrayed in robes of regal magnificence, and pale with deep, but suppressed emotion, sat Josephine de Beau-

harnais, now the wedded wife of Napoleon Bonaparte. The prediction was accomplished, her destiny fulfilled, and the simple Creole girl, the deserted wife, the prisoner of the Conciergerie, was about to be crowned Empress of France. Her dress was "of white satin embroidered in gold, and on the breast ornamented with diamonds.

The mantle was of crimson velvet, lined with white satin and ermine, studded with golden bees, and confined by an aigrette of diamonds. The diadem, worn before the coronation, and on ordinary state occasions, was composed of four rows of pearls of the finest water, interlaced with foliage of diamonds, the workmanship, exceeded only by the materials; in front were several brilliants, the largest weighing one hundred and forty nine grains.

The ceinture was of gold so pure as to be quite elastic, enriched with thirty nine rose-colored diamonds." What a change, since the time when, as she loved to relate to her circle of ladies, she carried the presents of jewelry received from her first husband, in the large pockets then worn, displaying them on all occasions, thus exciting the admiration of all her friends;

After the ceremony of placing the crown upon his own head was concluded, Napoleon took that destined for the empress and after putting it for an instant upon his own, placed it on the brow of Josephine, who knelt before him on the platform of his throne. The appearance of Josephine at this moment," says her historian, "was most touching. Even then she had not forgotten that she was once an obscure woman—tears of deep emotion fell from her eyes—she remained for a space kneeling, with hands folded on her bosom, then slowly and gracefully rising, fixed upon her husband a look of gratitude and tenderness. Napoleon returned the glance. It was a silent but conscious interchange of the hopes, the promises, and the memories of years!"

In the exalted station to which she was thus raised, the Empress of France retained the singleness of heart, warmth of affection, and disinterested generosity for which she had before been distinguished. The power and influence she possessed, were valued only as means of diffusing happiness more widely, and never did sorrow or misfortune go from the presence of the good Josephine, uncheered or unaided by her munificent kindness. As a wife and mother, her devotion to the interests and happiness of her husband and children knew no bounds—and as a mistress, she was beloved almost to idolatry by her dependants.

"Her very failings leaned to virtue's side," for the profuse expenditures of which she has been accused, were caused chiefly by a benevolence which exceeded the limits of

prudence. Throughout all France, the name of the Empress was coupled with blessings, for there was hardly a family into which her active kindness had not penetrated, carrying succor and consolation in time of need. Of her, as of Philip of England, it might truly be said—"while Napoleon subdued kingdoms, Josephine conquered hearts." Even in his darkest and stormiest moods, the Emperor confessed the power of that finely modulated voice, whose every cadence was melody, and her glance of winning tenderness, often charmed him from his purpose, and sheltered the unfortunate from the consequences of his wrath.

Thus loving and beloved—the honored consort of the greatest man of his times—the pride and ornament of the gayest court of Europe; the light of every eye and theme of every tongue in her beautiful fatherland, the four years of Josephine's life as Empress glided rapidly away. Even then however, she forgot not the past, and looked forward to the future with forebodings too fatally realized.

(CONTINUED.)

### Are thy Actions not Recorded?

Nature will be reported. All things are engaged in writing their own history. The plant and pebble goes attended by its own shadow. The rolling rock leaves its scratches on the mountain side—the river its channel in the soil—the animal its bones in the stratum—the fern and the leaf the moulded epitaph in the coal. The falling drop makes its sepulchre in the sand or stone; not a footstep in the snow or along the ground but prints, in characters more or less lasting, a map of its march; every act of the man inscribes itself on the memories of its fellows, and in his own face. The air is full of sound—the sky of tokens—the ground is all memoranda and signatures; and every object covered over with hints which speak to the intelligent, and should our actions not testify for, or against us, shall we not carry into eternity the seed we have sown in time? Man! thy deeds are recorded.

CIGARS ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—A Boston paper almost a hundred years ago contains the following advertisement:

"Brought from Havana, a box of Cigeros, a very rare article. The best of tobacco rolled up to the size of a small finger, and of about five inches in length, for smoking. They are preferred by the Spanish Dons to the Pipe. Those who may wish to enjoy such a luxury, will please call and try them.

"WILLIAM STOCKTON."

### The Fruit Season.

The injudicious use of fruit, in this season, particularly among children, calls forth the following remarks to which we especially invite the attention of parents.

The use of fruit is by the best physicians thought to be for the purpose of operating refrigerently (cooling) on the system during the heat of summer: this fruit does from the quantity of water it contains. The number of diseases that prevail during the fruit season has injudiciously been ascribed to the use, which more correctly ought to have been attributed to the abuse of fruit. They seem purposely to be laid before us by the hand of Providence, at this season, to counteract the many other injurious influences.

The evil from fruit arises from the following causes, which ought to be carefully avoided:

1. All unripe fruits, especially, if eaten raw and uncooked, are unwholesome.
2. Excess, in the use of the most wholesome fruits, under any circumstances, is also injurious.
3. Fruits, eaten immediately after a full meal, when the stomach is in an improper condition for receiving anything more, contribute to overtask the digestive powers, and must hence produce more or less of injury.
4. The skins and kernels of the larger fruits are unwholesome, because indigestible. The skins of fruits, if beaten or masticated finely, may appear to be digested, because dissolved; but solution is not always digestion.
5. Fruits of all kinds are most wholesome in the country in which they grow, and in their own appropriate season.
6. Dried fruits are less wholesome than fresh.
7. Fruit of all kinds should be withheld from infants, until they have teeth.

Thus far, all agree. There are several other points on which medical men are not so generally agreed. One of these is, that fruits, if eaten at all, should usually form a part of a regular meal. Another is, that it is better not to eat them immediately before going to bed.

As to the use of fruit in the morning, there is no better season for ripe fruit in a small quantity than that time.

As to the wholesome qualities of the different species, we may notice that sweet (Continued on 5th page.)



## Sunday Law Decision.

SUPREME COURT.—Present, Terry, C. J.,  
Burnett, J., and Field, J.  
Monday, June 21st.

People vs. M. Newman.—This case, involving the principle of the Sunday Law, came up for hearing on a writ of *Habeas Corpus*. R. F. Morrison, District Attorney, and Attorney General Williams, appeared for the people; and Welty and Heydenfeldt for the petitioner. The petition was as follows:

To the Honorable the Chief Justice of the Justices of the Supreme Court of California:

The petition of M. Newman humbly sheweth: That your petitioner is unlawfully restrained of his liberty, and is in the custody of one John Hayes, Acting Deputy Sheriff of Sacramento; that the said imprisonment is illegal, being without any just or proper cause; wherefore, your petitioner prays that your honorable Court may issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, to bring him before your Honors, at a time to be fixed therein; and that, upon hearing the same, your petitioner may be restored to his liberty.

Heydenfeldt,  
Att'y for Petitioner.

The State of California—Supreme Court.—Before me came M. Newman, and being sworn, says the foregoing petition is true.

M. Newman.

Charles S. Fairfax, Clerk.

By Dav. T. Bagley, D. Clerk.

June 21st, 1858.

Let a writ of *habeas corpus* issue according to the prayer of the petition, returnable before the Supreme Court, at one o'clock, this day, June 21st, 1858.

T. S. Terry, C. J., Supreme Court.

State of California, ss.,  
Sacramento, June 21st, 1858.

I hereby certify that I have the person of M. Newman in my custody, by virtue of commitment issued by C. H. Hill, Justice of the Peace of the city, charged with the crime of keeping open a clothing store on the Christian Sabbath, (or Sunday) &c.

D. W. WELTY, in opening the case, remarked that the only question which he should raise was, whether the Act of the Legislature under consideration is in accordance with that provision of the Constitution which gives every person the free exercise and enjoyment of his religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference. Was this Act constitutional, so far as conscientious belief was concerned? Judge Heydenfeldt would follow and argue that the law was unconstitutional *in toto*, but he would consider it only in the view referred to. The petitioner was of the Jewish faith, and held honestly and conscientiously to the belief that the seventh was the day to be observed, and not the first. He was also protected in his rights by the 1st Section of Article 1st of the Constitution:

"All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property; and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness."

But the main point that he should contend for was that the Act conflicted with the 4th Section of Article 1st of the Constitution, which was as follows:

"The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State; and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience, hereby secured, shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State."

Two leading cases in South Carolina and Pennsylvania would be brought in here and cited in opposition to our views, but still we think that the Act infringes the section last cited, and discriminates adversely to the religious and conscientious belief of our client. If it operates to place any disability upon the class of citizens to which he belongs, it discriminates against those who observe the 7th instead of the 1st day. It observes the first day by compelling everybody to observe that day. His client observed the seventh day, and

the Act virtually compels him to labor on that day, a day which has been handed to him from his forefathers, and which he has been taught to revere, and his ancestors before him, even to the time of Moses. It discriminates, for we all know, if the law had enjoined the seventh day to be observed as the Sabbath, the complaints would have come up here loud and indignant. People would have said, "We are deprived of one day on account of law, and one day on account of conscience." They would have declared that it made a legal discrimination. The Jew abstains from labor on the seventh day as a matter of conscience. The Legislature have provided for the first day of the week, and the discrimination is a preference for the Christian Sabbath. Under this Act the Jew can only labor five days, but the Christian six. Here there is a decided preference towards the latter. The counsel instanced the case of two persons of the two respective faiths having stores side by side, and the manifest advantage that one would have over the other by the operation of this law. If decisions had been made in other States of the Union sustaining the principle of this law, this was no guide for California. She was remote from them, isolated, peculiar in her relations, and should lay down, as a pioneer State, a position in this respect for herself. Again, the Act of Newman could not be regarded as coming within the category of the fourth section in regard to licentiousness. The mere selling of a coat or cravat could not be considered as tending to licentiousness, disturbing the public peace, or interfering with the rights of others. The Legislature was clearly wrong in its action in this particular.

R. F. MORRISON followed on the other side. He remarked in the outset that it was not his intention or desire to have argued this case, but as the Attorney General had not given the subject that attention he desired, he would make a few remarks and cite some cases bearing directly on the points involved. He, however, hardly considered it necessary to dwell upon the case, for some eight or ten Supreme Courts of this Union had passed directly upon this question, and decided in favor of the constitutionality of Acts of Legislatures similar to the one under notice. If the Eastern and Southern, in the Middle and Western States, decisions of the highest character had been made in favor of not only the constitutionality, but the expediency of such a law. The opposition rely upon the ground that the Act is contrary to the Constitution of this State. He would call their attention to the case of *Specht vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, where the principle was the same as the one under consideration, the party defending being a Seventh Day Baptist. Mr. Morrison read the opinion of Judge Bell in the case at length, in which it was stated, among other things, that the Constitution of Pennsylvania protected the religious belief of Christian and Jew, Mahometan and Pagan, and even the notions of the Infidel; but beyond this they could not go. The first day of the week being the day that a majority of Christians observed, it had been judged best to select that day as the one of rest. The choice of any particular day would interfere with some one, but this would annoy the least number. It was not the intention to proclaim the authority of Sunday as a religious institution and nothing like this was enacted. It directed no mode of worship; did not say that we should support this or that house of worship, and did not interfere with any one's religious belief. All were free alike. The law merely instituted a day of rest. The refraining from labor for two days was only a temporary inconvenience, and if the Act operated to any one's disadvantage, or worked any interference with one's pursuits, it was only on account of the generality of its provisions. The Act, continued Mr. Morrison, does not command the Jew to labor six days, nor does it interfere with his observance of the seventh day. The counsel then cited a decision of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, in the case of the City Council of Charleston, against a party who was a Jew. The opinion of Justice O'Neal was read at length, and it supported, in full, the ground of the constitutionality of the law in that State, which was similar to our own. The Judge remarked that the Christian religion lay at the foundation of the institutions of South Carolina, if it was not a part of her common law, and contended strenuously for the propriety of a Sunday Law. Mr. Morrison continued and said, that the case before them was for the sale of Goods on Sunday. The law recently passed only requires a cessation of public employment on the first day of the week. It does not violate the Jewish Sabbath. It does not require the Jew to desecrate his Sabbath. He can enjoy, with perfect liberty, his morning prayer and his evening sacrifice. It

is said it derogates from the Jewish Sabbath, and makes the Jew observe two days. This was a mistake. It only said to him, "Observe one day." If the law required the Jew to labor six days, there might be some cause of complaint.

Judge TERRY—Does not the law violate his constitutional right to acquire property? Cannot it be justly said that there is a Constitution for one man and one for another?

MORRISON—There is no Constitution of any State in the Union that does not give its citizens the right to acquire and hold property. There is as much freedom in this respect in South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maine and other States that might be mentioned as in California, and all those States which have had decisions under this law have similar constitutional provisions to our own.

TERRY—I would ask whether the Legislature, by this Act, is not interfering with the right of citizens to acquire property? and where is the limit?

MORRISON continued: He would not undertake to define the limit. This question had never been raised in the United States before, and it was a strange point to him altogether. In relation to the right to acquire property, the Court here has declared the license law constitutional and the law compelling merchants to pay taxes on goods. Reasoning on the same principle, all these laws abridged the right of acquiring property. If it is a constitutional right, the Legislature could not clog it with such laws. Judge Morton of South Carolina, had decided licenses not to be inconsistent with the Constitution. In North Carolina, the Supreme Court has held that the law prohibiting the master from working his slave on Sunday was constitutional. In Georgia, it had been held that the law prohibiting the keeping open on that day of tipping shops was constitutional. In Maine, the prohibition of the sales of wares and merchandise was adjudged the same, as also in Ohio. In N. York, a party cannot be required to pay for an advertisement published on Sunday. In Arkansas, the Supreme Court held that the Sunday Law was not an open question; that its constitutionality had already been settled. In conclusion, Mr. Morrison said, he defied those who represented the other side, to show any decision that was opposed to this mass of authority, gathered from all portions of the Union. He had not found any adjudication that favored the other side, and the provisions in all the Constitutions of the different States were as full as those of our own. It was strange the obvious principle referred to had never been discovered.

S. HEYDENFELDT remarked that he should be very brief. There were two questions which he would present: First, Can the Legislature make a civil, municipal rule that imposes a compulsory abstinence from the ordinary occupations of a citizen? And second, Have they intended to do it? He did not wish this point to be confounded with the authority to regulate the relation of master and servant. Could the Legislature compel him to abstain from work one day in the week, when he had every disposition to work from a sense of duty? When Judges in the East had decided this Sunday Law to be constitutional, they had resorted to subtleties. We had adopted the institution of the Sabbath from the Hebrews, and they had obtained it as far back as the days of Moses. Could any one say it was adopted for any other than a religious observance? Had not this little Act of three sections better be called an Act for the preservation of the human species? It was a religious institution, and it gave a preference to one religious sect. Did not these same Judges, in the cases cited, indicate a preference, and did not they make use of subtleties? If this be the law, he could go to Russia and get the same kind of a toleration. Toleration did not exclude preference. They had toleration in England, but they had also preference. The Judges referred to have set up men of straw, only to knock them down. If the law had observed the seventh day, they would not have resolved to submit to it so readily. The Act was not to make a civil day of rest, but to provide for a better observance of the Sabbath. Governmentally considered, this was not a Christian country, and the counsel instanced a case in our relations with Tripoli, to show that it could not be so considered. The people of this State had a Constitution to preserve their rights and liberties. How far could the Legislature restrict those rights? There were certain rights which are surrendered, but they were such as were ordinarily given up for the safety of the whole, but not those relating to one's creed or opinion. They must be such as are necessary to sustain society. You cannot go beyond this rule. If the Legislature could enjoin one day of compulsory rest, where would

be the limit of the power? They say, in fact, that it is necessary to rest one day for the preservation of the human race, but a man's instinct would teach him this. It was a question of physiology, and one that the Legislature need not dabble in. Nature would teach man to rest. He had heard of men that would not work, but he had never known of men that would work too much. No such event was to be feared, and no remedy was required. This Court was bound to declare whether the Legislature had carried out its power in good faith, or whether they had not exceeded it. The religious question was ignored. If there was no civil evil to be cured, no remedy was desired.

Attorney General WILLIAMS followed briefly, in support of the views urged by Mr. Morrison. He had believed that the point in this case would have been on the fourth section of Article I of the Constitution, and not on the first, as suggested by the Chief Justice. He had been led to believe that the provision in question was a truism, and had been adopted in every Constitution of every State in the Union. On this point he was happy in having it in his power to cite the authority of a distinguished gentleman for whose opinions he had been led to entertain great respect. He would direct the attention of their Honors to the following remarks of Judge Terry, in the case of *Billings vs. Hall*, in the seventh volume of California Reports, in the decision of this Court touching the "Act for the protection of actual settlers, and to quiet land titles of this State." In that case, Judge Terry said:

"It is conceded, that the Act does not conflict with any provision of the Constitution of the United States, or the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The opinion seems to be predicated on the grounds that the Act is void, because it is in violation of natural justice, and infringes article first of section first of the Constitution of this State. This article is a mere reiteration of a truism which is as old as Constitutional Government. A similar declaration is contained in the Constitutions of most of the States of the Union, but, I think, has never been construed as a limitation of the power of the Government."

"Such a construction might seriously affect the power of Government to enact laws for the punishment of crime by the incarceration of the criminal, or to enforce the collection of debts by a seizure and sale of property."

"The doctrine that Judges have power to annul a law, because, in their opinion, its provisions are in violation of natural justice, is one of dangerous consequences, tending to destroy that distribution of powers made by the Constitution, by concentrating into the hands of the Judiciary, functions which are, by the Constitution, conferred on different departments, and cannot, I think, be maintained on principle or authority."

"The question, whether a particular law is in violation of natural justice, may be one of difficult solution. Its determination is governed by no fixed rules, and often depends on considerations of policy and public advantage, which are more properly the subjects of Legislative than Judicial exposition."

Judge TERRY—This was not the opinion of the Court, Mr. Williams.

Mr. WILLIAMS—I did not say it was, your Honor. I quoted it as the opinion of a member of this Court, and in opposition to views which he has just announced.

Mr. WILLIAMS continued: The law under consideration only discriminates as it does ever in the regulation of property. The Courts upon principle, and all the authorities, declare this law to be constitutional. If gentlemen are correct in their views, no regulation as to the acquisition or protection of property could be made. People would be thrown back to the first principles of nature. This law was necessary to the well being of society. The Legislature has exercised its discrimination in the matter, and it was not for the judiciary to interfere with its Acts. The Legislature in its wisdom had a right to go as far as it pleased in its own proper sphere without let or hindrance.

After a little incidental discussion between the respective counsel, the Court announced that it would take the case under advisement, and in the mean time the prisoner might be discharged upon his recognizance in the sum of \$100.

HAPPINESS.—There are two things which will make us happy in this life, if we attend to them.—The first is, never to vex ourselves about what we can't help; and the second, never to vex ourselves about what we can help.



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## SAN FRANCISCO.

Recommends to his former Customers and the public his assortment of PRIME MEAT.

Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest punctuality.

feb 27



## D. WOLF,

Second-street, between Minnie and Mission,

Has always on hand a large and excellent assortment of

## BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL

Of a quality that cannot fail to recommend them to those who have heretofore honored him with their confidence.

Keeps constantly on hand—

Home-Cured Smoked and Salt Beef,

Tongues, and Sausages, of all kinds.

N. B. Orders to any part of the city attended to with promptness. Mr. Isaac Goldsmith is employed as

SHO. CHET.

apl63m



## "KOSHER"



## DANIEL HARRIS,



## Winchester Market.

Kearny-street, between Pine and Bush,

..No. 88..

All kinds of MEATS—Fresh, Home Cured, Smoked and Salt Beef, Tongues, Sausages, &c.

Also—VEGETABLES in their season.

N. B. Orders to any part of the City FREELY attended to with promptness.

Mr. JACOBSON is the SHOCHET.

m14-3m

## B. L. BRANDT,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL

## PAPER,

No. 100 California Street, - - - San Francisco.

GRAINING, MARBLING, GILDING, ETC., ETC

## Removal.

THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Fancy and Dry Goods store of Mr. LESSER LYSZINSKI is removed to

No. 167 Clay street. Mr. L. has a splendid assortment of

Silks, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, and gloves, in stock which he is ready to dispose of at eligible prices.

ap3-3m

## ISIDOR CHARLES,

## PAPER BOX MANUFACTURER.

Shirt, Bonnet, Shoe, Notary, Jewelry, Wedding Cake

AND

All kinds of Fancy Boxes

## MADE TO ORDER.

Keeps constantly on hand Boxes of every description.

No. 112 Sacramento street,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME STREETS,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

ap6tf



## 50 DOZ. MEN'S BLUE NAVY CAPS, AND SILK

Covers

40 doz Boys' blue and black Caps and silk Covers.

40 doz Boys' Fancy Cloth and Velvet Caps.

For sale by **FIGEL & BRO.**

191 Clay street.

ap6

## BOARDING HOUSES, &amp;c.

To our friends in the country and in the Atlantic States.

## St. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

Corner of Sansome and Commercial Streets.

THE UNDESIGNED (WELL KNOWN FOR THEIR experience,) have fitted up this splendid building with especial regard to the comfort and convenience of both transient and permanent Boarders and Lodgers.

The St. Nicholas is the permanent residence of many Families, to whom it has become endeared as a HOME; consequently travellers stopping at this house are favored with the pleasures of good society—a desideratum seldom found in a hotel.

The table is well supplied with every delicacy. The House is open at all hours.

A coach will always be in attendance to convey guests to and from the boats.

jan29-5m

**ROSENBERGER & STERN.**

## Private Boarding.

122 Commercial Street.

The undersigned is prepared to accommodate her friends with suitable BOARDING AND LODGING.

N. B. Thankful for the patronage of the past she hopes, by her endeavors and attention to the comfort of her Boarders to merit a continuance for the future.

mar19-1f

**MRS. STODOLE.**

## Steckler's Exchange.

66 Sansome street, between California and Pine.

## Private Boarding.

The Proprietor begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, and renovated the same throughout. No pains will be spared to render this Establishment a complete home to those who will honor him with the patronage.

Mr. S. and Lady being well known, there is no need for comments as to the domestic comfort of the Boarders being invariably considered.

19-feb 63m

AUG. J. SAULMAN.

F. L. LAUNSTEIN

## SAULMANN'S

## COFFEESALOON,

GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY,

Armory Hall Building,

No. 128 Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

## GROCERIES.

THE undersigned has this day associated

with him Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, and will continue the wholesale WINE AND LIQUOR business

at the OLD STAND, and under the old firm.

J. C. FRISH,

119 Clay street,

between Sansome and Battery.

I. G. Frish

Thomas Taylor

## I. G. FRISH,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN WINES & LIQUORS.

No. 109 CLAY STREET.

Would respectfully call the attention of

country dealers, messes, and families to his fine

and well selected stock of the above articles

at reasonable prices, and in lots to suit.

Always on hand

THE CELEBRATED SWISS STOMACH BITTERS,

HAMBURG KUEMMEL,

HAMBURG PUNCH-EXTRACT,

and a great variety of SYRUPS & CORDIALS.

j11-3m.

## FIGEL &amp; BRO'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## CLOTHING HOUSE,

191 Clay Street.

## Prices Reduced!

SHIRTS, Collars, Cravats, Scarfs, Hosiery of

all kinds, Merino, Silk, and Shaker

Flannel Undershirts and Draw-

ers, Carpet Bags, Trunks,

Valises, &c. &c. &c.

## BOYS' CLOTHING

Of every description, and in the latest styles.

—ALSO—

Boys' SHIRTS AND CAPS,

ap6-1f

BRANCH—Empire Block, Marysville.

S FIGEL, 75, Pine Street,

New York.



## The Weekly Gleaner.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1888, (5618.)

## PSYCHOLOGY.

Healing by Transference of Sanative Power.

(IMPOSITION OF HANDS.)

"Les extremes se touchent." Extremes will meet. There was a time when the civilized world believed too much, and when this omniscient creed was found to be untenable, man thought he had to believe nothing, but what presents itself to him in a material body. And as materialism must lead to animalism, we have to use every means to rescue man from such a state. We have reported, in our last, the wonderful cures of Greatrake: there was a time when such cures were called miracles, man called every phenomenon and event which he could not understand—a miracle: There was a time again when this curative agency went under the name of witchcraft, for such is the tendency of the human mind, to go from extreme to extreme. What at one time was a miracle, was at another witchcraft. And later still, this power was considered an imposition or a chimera. In our days, we call the power neither miracle, witchcraft, nor imposition. It is an agency, like electricity, and magnetism, which, unknown at one time, were deified (wrought miracles) and now known a little more, are rendered subservient to human skill and purposes.

Curing diseases by animal magnetism or mesmerism, biology, or any other name by what this power is called, is a fact: it also is certain that the power was known to the ancients, and that traces of it are found in the Bible.

We will first try to show the rationale, and 2dly, to give some Bible illustrations. 3dly. We will endeavor to give the history of the origin of religious ceremonies to which the ceremony of imposition of hands gives an excellent illustration.

1. That there are destroying powers in nature, i. e. injurious, malicious influences, who will deny? that these are infectious, i. e. that they are communicated from body to body, who does doubt? (a chest of clothing from the Indies once brought the plague to London;) that there also exists a restorative power of nature, no man questions, who but knows of the *VIS MEDICATRIX NATURAE*—"the healing power of nature?" and if some bodies contain so much virus (poison) that their contact, or every proximity produces paralysis and death, (as does that of the torpedo, the electrical eel, the blow-snake of which the reader will find items in these columns,) is there any doubt that other beings have the power to infuse life? And if metals are conductors of electricity (life, power, and animals are so likewise:) why should not that, or a similar power be believed to have existed and to exist in man. Now, such men have wrought wonders, they have cured diseases, cast out *Ruchoth raath*, as the text says, "evil spirits, or influences, emotions, affections, for this is the literal import of the word," root-ach: in short, they worked miracles, and do so in our days.

We call such man and that power by other names; the men, we no more either elevate to the rank of a God, or burn them as sorcerers, and the power we no more call miracle or witchcraft. But it does exist, and is practiced among us. If the reader asks, are such men rare, or frequent, we reply, they are rare, at least men in whom the power should reach a high development, are as extremely rare, as are the development of all superior faculties. We have not many Socrates, Hypocrates, Apelles, Demosthenes, Ciceroes, Raphaels, etc. Our modern, artificial and material life is very unfavorable to the development of these faculties. Abstinence, retirement, purity of mind and a life in harmony with nature, are the requirements, besides other conditions, with which we are not acquainted. The state is abnormous, mostly developed during the reduction of the animal powers in us: hence, during disease; we refer here to the whole sphere of psychic manifestation in general. But the faculty exists, this, no man who has at all made any inquiry into the subject, doubts. This leads us to our scripture illustration to which we shall advert in our next issue.

(To be continued.)

No. II.

## Jews no Farmers.

"The Lord sat Levi (the tribe of teachers) aside to bear the ark of the covenant of the Lord (during the wanderings of the church in the wilderness), to stand before (to act as servants and ministers, see Judges ix: 28; Ps. cxxxiv: 1; 1 Kings xvii: 1; xviii: 15 &c.) the Lord to minister unto him, and to dispense blessings in his name unto this day: Wherefore Levi hath no part nor inheritance (except in cities, peculiarly preferred as cities of refuge—) with his brethren: the Lord is his inheritance—as the Lord thy God promised him." Deut x: 8, 9.

The author of the item referred to No. 25, thinks the facts of Jews not being farmers in the United States, unaccountable. We think it easily accounted for—though we do not admit the fact to be true of Jews in general, as will appear in the sequel—

We have an object in proving our assertions by way of digression.

It is a fact that human society is in a state of depravity, nay! of preposterousness: show me the man whom the *vox populi* raises to the skies, and we will show (with rare exceptions) you the tyrant or knave whom slaves or fools extol, at their own expense: Show me the man who "is despised and rejected by men, the man of sorrows and acquainted with grief," and we will show you in him the man whom vulgar ignorance, ignorant malice, and malicious depravity hates and persecutes, because the community can bear no better near themselves.

Killing prophets (benefactors,) and then making confessions, and raising monuments over their graves, is not the sin of Israel only; (Nehemiah ix: 26; 1 Kings xviii: 4; xix: 10; 2 Chronicles xiv: 20-21) but that of man. The history of our race is a history of the persecution of the world's benefactors—of the best and wisest men; the vile, the degraded could not stand them—and they turned against them; they could not imitate and cope with them, and they found it easier to

persecute them. The picture of such a persecution, and the glorious issue to the righteous is graphically drawn in the life of the prophet Elijah, who during the reign of Ahab, had continually to wander homeless, from place to place, and to shift his life of poverty perpetually; the splendid court of Ahab could support eight hundred and fifty fashionable tempering prophets, while one hundred true teachers had to be hidden in caves (Kings xviii: 13) and the greatest, Elijah, had to live on the charity of the Arabians, and afterwards of that of a poor heathen widow. Another picture is drawn in the well-known fifty-third chapter of Isaiah.

This Christians apply to their ideal of perfection, to Jesus; we apply it, to the Jewish nation at large, (With the fate of Israel every line agrees, with that of Jesus verses 3, 5, 10, 12, and particularly verse 9 can never be reconciled.) It thus would appear that man need only excel, and his fellow-men will turn against him. In casting a glance over the history of Israel since centuries, we think, with all the faults inherent in human nature, we claim still for him an excellence beyond that of the nations among whom he was persecuted, and among whom he had no home. This leads us to apply to Israel another passage which Jesus is reported to have applied to himself: "The foxes have (retreats in) caves, and the birds of the air have nests; but the son of man (the meek and humble) had not where to lay his head." Math. viii: 20.

Is not this the history of Israel as of him to whom the text refers? Had Israel among the nations whither to lay his head in safety? was he allowed to purchase any soil? and can man cultivate ground of which he dares not possess one span? And if he durst, was there any security for his property? Is he to this day allowed to acquire real estate in some portion of Austria and in a great many other countries? And if, since the beginning of this century, more liberal legislatures allow him the purchase of real estate, the time was not sufficient for the transformation of a mercantile, into an agricultural people, nor was sufficient reliance to be placed in the promises, privileges or rights. Besides, in those countries where Jews still adhere to their religious ceremonial laws, the Jewish farmer would have many difficulties to encounter which a mechanical or mercantile calling did not put in his way.

But the Jew does cultivate the ground to some extent in the United States, and extensively in Europe and Asia. As far as California is concerned, we were informed, on the spot, that there live no less than six or seven cultivators of the soil in the city of Sacramento. We know some Jewish farmers in other parts of the State; we also knew in Charleston, South Carolina, a Jew who cultivated extensive rice plantations, and another who was devoted to horticulture. And what will appear encouraging, is that wherever they have devoted themselves to agriculture (as in Russia, Austre, India, Egypt, Natal etc) they excel in agriculture as they do in commerce, of which more in our next.

Honesty is the best policy.

## Editorial Change.

Our inaptitude to business transactions induced Mr. Seixes Solomon, six months ago, to join us in our labors, in hopes that his business capacities might aid us materially. However, as circumstances have changed since, Mr. Solomon withdraws his connection with the "GLEANER." And at the cessation of his relation, we here return our best thanks to the gentleman for his efforts in our behalf.

EDITOR GLEANER.

## CIRCULAR.

A regard to public opinion, a sense of honor and duty, and the view of the number of religious institutions around us, and the paucity among us, besides other considerations, render it desirable to see the only publication on the Pacific coast devoted to our interest, (established eighteen months ago, and continued hitherto, at a great expense and sacrifice of its author,) continued, and properly supported.

It is this desire which induces the undersigned to form themselves into a committee for the purpose of soliciting our co-religionists in this City, State, and on the Pacific Coast, to countenance and support the "WEEKLY GLEANER," a publication which, we think, has achieved some good, and gained the appreciation of the general Press of this State, as also that of the Jewish and Christian Press of the Atlantic States, and which we cannot allow to sink without reflecting disreputably on ourselves, both among our fellow-citizens here and our friends abroad.

We therefore solicit your support to said paper, either—

1. As a Subscriber at \$5 a year.
2. Or as an Advertiser.
3. Or by a monthly or quarterly subscription towards a Contingent Fund.

The known liberality, and the sense of honor of our people, justifies our expectation that few members of our faith, who are anywise able, will refuse the small subscription of \$1.25 a quarter, or \$5 per annum towards this object.

We also beg you to use your influence with your friends and co-religionists at, and around your place, and thus become instrumental in forwarding to us at an early date, a list of names, which will be duly published in the "Gleaner."

Subscribers in arrears are politely requested to remit their dues, and new subscribers, to pay at least one quarter in advance.

In hopes of an early answer, we sign,

Respectfully,

A. TANDLER, Chairman.

JOS. SIMPSON, Secretary.

HENRY SELIGMAN,

M. B. ASHIM,

A. WASSERMAN,

L. TICHNER,

AUG. HELBIG,

LEOPOLD CAHN,

L. KING,

GODCHAUX,

THE TORPIDO AND THE ELECTRIC EEL AND THE BLOW-SNAKE.—Among the animals which are able to hurt, to paralyze, and kill by their will or otherwise, without immediate contact, we name those of our caption. We give these instances in illustration of our article under the head "Psychology."

## THE BLOW-SANKE.

AWFUL DEATH.—The correspondent of an Eastern paper tells of the death of a Mr. Abden, in Clinton county, Iowa, caused by the breath of a "blow snake." Mr. A. being a new settler, was entirely ignorant of the nature of the reptile snake, and seeing one, he got close enough to strike it, when the snake suddenly raised itself up, and blew in its pursuer's face, causing Mr. Abden to inhale the breath, poisonous enough to cause death of the unfortunate man in a short time.



apples are very wholesome and nutritious.

There is said, states Alcott, to be a miserly farmer—a single gentleman—in the western part of the state of Massachusetts, who has lived on nothing but apples for his food, and water for his drink, about forty years. And yet he is said to enjoy the most perfect health.

Boiled apple juice is excellent for patients during the feeble stage, (provided the fever is not caused by the derangement of the bowels.) Mellow pears are very good; not so well as peaches; their stringy pulp appears to render them (unless they be quite mellow) less digestible than pears or apples. We see quantities of peaches (and other fruit) in our market which are unfit for use; they being quite unripe: let them never come into your house. Cherries are not so digestible as is mostly imagined. All acidulous (sourly) fruit is cooling and refreshing; but they must not be allowed to interfere with the meal; hence, desserts are out of place.

The strawberry, raspberry, and gooseberry are wholesome. Melons are not easily digested; hence, in the Hebrew, they are called *Kishoo-im* from *Kashah*, to be hard (of digestion.) Of grapes, reject the husks and kernels.

#### Another Anomaly.

The "Zeitung des Judenthums," notices it as a rare item, that two Israelites at Darmstadt, allow their children to partake of Christian religious instruction. It seems then that such is quite a rare occurrence in Europe. The ground for this conduct is, the too strict orthodoxy of the local Rabbi. We should think, narrow and contracted as the religious ideas of such men generally are—they, in fact, do more mischief than good, by preparing the way to total unbelief—still, the father, if he even is a liberal man, must stand nearer Jewish than Christian orthodoxy. Perhaps, what with us here, is the effect of ignorance and indifference, as in Germany the result of weak affectation: the numbers of those who know what they are, and what they ought to be, is so small, hence so many abortive and contorted mental phenomena.

VIENNA.—The Board of Managers of the Vienna Jewish Deaf and Dumb Institute had an audience at the Emperor's for the purpose of returning thanks for a donation of 5000 florins given by government to that institution.

VIENNA.—THE HOSPITAL.—According to the last report, 562 patients were under medical treatment last year, of which number 395 were cured, 82 dismissed in an improved state, and 17 as incurable. There occurred 35 deaths among the patients. The expenditure for the year was 12,297 florins. Probably, there are few congregations whose institutions are so liberally supported as those of Vienna.

TRANSLATION OF THE "EN JAACOB.—Mr. Ehrmanyhemian Rabbi, announces the translation of the above work. The *En Jaacob* is the extract of the legendary portion of the Talmud. Such a work can tend only to expose a portion of Rabbinical literature to the critique of those who are no competent critics; for the letters want no translation. To a work like this, has no improving tendency whatever:

it has neither philosophical, nor moral liturgical worth. From the few specimens of translation before us, it is evident that Mr. Ehrmen moves in the very narrow sphere of a number of common capacities; he has no comprehensive view, no elevation of thought, and does not know what he is about.

SCHNEIDEMUHL.—There died lately at that place, Mr. Aaron Moritz, who taught faithfully at the Congregational school for more than thirty years. The Congregation allows the widow for one year the full salary, and 100 Prussian dollars a year, for the following five years. This arrangement may speak well for a rather poor congregation; but it affords also poor prospect for teachers, who, devoting their time and energies to the public good, have not, from the poor remuneration they receive, the chance to provide for their families, in cases of exigency, as the followers of other callings have. A society, founded at Berlin, to remedy this evil, meets but of poor encouragement from the public.

FAVORS.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of new subscribers from Columbia, by the efforts of Mr. Tobias Hochstine; from San Andreas, by those of Messrs. B. Morris & Granonski, and in this city, by those of Mr. Selig, for new subscribers with payments in advance.

#### OUR SIGNATURE.

No party in this city is authorized to sign for us; and only bills signed by our own hand writing of which we see ourselves obliged again to give an autograph (already given in No. 28, June 24th,) will be acknowledged.

*Julius Eckman.*

SUBSIDIARY SUBSCRIPTION.—We give the following list of names of the gentlemen who have engaged to pay a monthly subscription towards the support of the "GLEANER." We hope, by the next issue, to see the number increased by additional names from this city and the country.

#### SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

We, the undersigned, agree to pay the amount affixed to our names as a monthly subscription for the purpose of sustaining the "WEEKLY GLEANER," for the period of twelve months, payable three months in advance.

M. B. Ashim,	L. King,
Jos. Simpson,	Jacob Rich,
Henry Seligman,	S. F. Mayer & Co.
A. Wasserman,	Wormser Bro.,
Aug. Helbing,	Lazard Freres,
L. Cahn,	Berwin & King,
T. Dinkelspiel,	A. P. Crame,
A. Godchaux,	Unger, Wolf & Co.
H. Levy,	M. Livingstone,
Simon & Bohm,	David Stern,
Levy Strauss,	Mr. R. J.
A. Tandler,	Mr. M. Selig.
L. Tichner,	Seixes Solomon.

THE SUNDAY LAW.—The Sunday question having merged up in almost every Legislature in the Union, and having lately been mooted in England, we think the opinions and decisions which occupy rather more space than we could spare, well worthy the space in our columns, as they may serve for reference at a future day.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.—Some five months ago, Dr. Stein, Rabbi of Frankfort, tendered his resignation in consequence of some difficulty which arose about the confirmation of youths. The Doctor thought it was his sphere, and not that of the school teachers, to prepare and instruct advanced youths in the principles of religion, in an age when less qualified teachers do more harm than good. The school committee realizing neither the importance of having in our days religious instruction conveyed by the most capacious minds, nor understanding the principle involved, took a different view of the matter. Dr. Stein resigned in consequence, but matters are arranged that henceforth, all youths, (except those already prepared by the teachers,) are to be confirmed by the Rabbi.

A NURSE.—An honest and industrious woman, who, hitherto, has gained a livelihood by hard labor, which her constitution does not allow her to continue in future, would be very glad to take in a child or two to nurse. She promises to fulfil the duties of such a charge strictly and conscientiously, on moderate terms.

Enquire of Mrs. Sheinberg, Post st., next door to the Assembly Hall.

#### Payments.

CAMPO SECO.—Messrs. Schweizer Brother.

DUTCH FLAT.—Mr. S. Herman and Mr. R. Trism, in advance; favored by Mr. Arnstein.

Mr. J. Solomon, by Mr. Strauss.

DRY-TOWN.—Mr. L. Auerbach.

SHASTA.—Mr. H. Gettleson, through Mr. Seely.

MOKEUMNE HILL.—Mr. Martin Ruble.

HONOLULU.—Mr. A. Greenbaum.

RATTLESNAKE BAR.—Mr. L. Popper, one year in advance.

CAMPTONVILLE.—S. Alexander, three dollars, in advance.

PLACERVILLE.—Mr. Seixes Solomon, through the favor of Mr. A. D. Ellis.

Mr. D. Newbaner, Mr. L. Tannewald, Mr. L. Kline, Mr. C. Kahnet & Co., Mr. J. Sulzbacher, Messrs. Block & Bachman.

ANGELS CAMP.—Lowe Brothers.

SAN GABRIEL.—Mr. Nathan Tuch.

MARYSVILLE.—Mr. J. S. Berman.

#### The Future of the "Gleaner."

The future fate of the Gleaner is, in consequence of the all overwhelming Frazer River commotion, not decided yet.

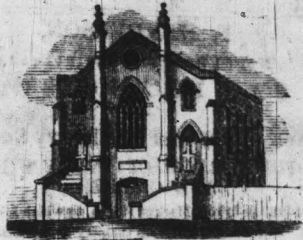
By what we hear, there seems to be a disposition not to allow the publication to cease for want of support.

We especially return our thanks to some Christian readers who kindly offer their readiness to assist.

We hope that our friends in the country will also use their efforts towards securing the continuation of a publication which, has tried to merit the support and confidence of its readers.

HORRORS OF WAR.—According to Burke 35,000,000,000 and according to Dick 18,000,000,000 of the inhabitants of the earth have been swept away by this tremendous scourge. The lowest estimate of which would be, that the inhabitants of eighteen worlds like our own have been cut up and mangled, to satisfy the ambition, revenge and malice of man. Oh, the blood would fill an ocean sufficient to float the combined navies of the world.

#### Synagogue Emanuel.



"All these (mentioned before) were the children of Heman, the King's seer in the word of God, to encourage. And God gave to Heman fourteen sons and three daughters; all these (sons and daughters) were under the direction of their father the (seer) for song in the house of the Lord, with cymbals, psalteries, and harps for the service of the house of God." (Chronicles, xxx: 6.)

#### LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

who are desirous of joining the Choir of the Synagogue Emanuel, preparatory for the approaching holidays, will please address Mr. A. GODCHAX, 82 California st.

In this city, July 30th, Louis, the infant child of Eve and Samuel Gulman, aged ten weeks.

**שניר COSHER BOARDING. כשר**  
JOEL MINTZ has opened a Cosher Boarding house at No. 88 Commercial street, between Sansome and Battery. Gentlemen who wish to partake of a plain, healthy table, can be accommodated.

**מח MR. B. SIEVERBLAT.**  
Is employed as Shochat by the following butchers:  
YALE ABRAHAM. See advertisement.  
FRANKENHEIMER, do.  
S. OCHS,  
B. ADLER.

**E. COLEMAN,**  
IMPORTER OF  
Embroideries, Laces, Millinery Goods, Fringes, Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Buttons, Trimmings, Fancy Notions, &c., No. 84 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Basement. aug13tf

**MEYER STEPPACHER,**  
Broadway, 2d house above the Synagogue, has on hand several ספר תורה as also a collection of ספרים, מחזורים, חזנות with English and German translations. Silk and Woollen סלימות of different qualities, as also שפירות ציצית וכוונות תפילין al3tf

**R. JACOBSON,**  
South East corner of Post and Stockton, Has on hand for sale, new ספר תורה ספרים סלימות סלימות סלימות with English and German translations, סלימות Woollen silk סלימות סלימות סלימות. aug13tf

**ELIAS WOLF,**  
West side of Powell street, between Jackson and Pacific, 3d door above John street, will again open a temporary Synagogue, for the next holidays, for which purpose he has engaged the use of Musical Hall, Bush street. Tickets may be procured at his residence, and during the day before the Holiday, Sept. 8th and 17th at Musical. He has also ספר תורה to loan. aug13td

**RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.**  
**TO PARENTS**  
AND  
**GUARDIANS.**

OUR SCHOOL for the moral and religious training of our children of both sexes, established in July, 1864, is kept at No. 133 Clay street, (2d story.)  
On SATURDAY and SUNDAY, from 10 to 12, A. M.  
TUESDAY and THURSDAY, from 4 P. M.  
The school gives free admittance to all those who may be desirous of availing themselves of our instructions, independently of pay.  
Parents and Guardians are seriously urged not to neglect the duty incumbent upon them, and the opportunity offered. adtf

**כשר KOCHER MEAT. כשר**  
**Joseph Frankenhimer,**  
CORNER OF SANSOME, MARKET AND SUTTER STS.

HAS ALWAYS ON hand an assortment of KOCHER MEAT, fresh and smoked.  
SMOKED TONGUES, BEEF and SAUSAGES.  
well cured and of excellent quality. Customers served punctually at any part of the city. adtf

**EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.**  
**Dr. De COURCILLON,**  
OCULIST AND AURIST,  
2d BRENHAM PLACE,  
Head of the Plaza, 3d door from Monumental Engine House  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
adtf



## DRY GOODS.

F. HENDERSON,  
No. 61 Sacramento street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

**New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,  
BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER  
AND CLIPPER.**

Offered at the lowest Market Prices, to which I invite the  
attention of City and Country Merchants.

Assorted Prints—new styles; assorted Blankets;  
Berth and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons;  
Blue Denim—assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts;  
"Ashland," "Washington" and "Howard" Duck;  
White and colored Marseilles Quilts; Brown Drill;  
Brown Sheetings; assorted colors Flannel;  
Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Slate Drills;  
Bed Ticking—assorted; Bleached Shirtings—assorted;  
"Allendale" Sheetings—assorted widths  
Fine Brown Shirtings; Gray Twilled Flannel.  
N. B. Orders for the Country promptly supplied.  
feb12-G4m

W. ROBINSON. S. PRICE.  
**ROSENSTOCK & PRICE,  
Importers and Jobbers  
OF  
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.,**  
BATTERY STREET.  
San Francisco.

U. SIMON. L. DINKELSPIEL.  
**SIMON & DINKELSPIEL,  
Importers and Jobbers of  
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,  
HOSIERY, &c. &c.**  
No. 79 California Street,  
Corner of Battery and  
California Streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

S. SIMON & CO.,  
Importers and Jobbers  
OF  
**Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,  
Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,**  
No. 4 CALIFORNIA STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
an 2-G3m

K. LABATT. J. J. LABATT.  
**LABATT BROS.,  
Retail Dry Goods Store,**  
No. 162 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and  
Kearny streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. feb12-G3m

HAAS & ROSENFELD,  
Wholesale Dealers in  
Yankee Notions, Fancy Goods, Playing  
Cards, Cutlery, Perfumery, Gold Dust  
Bags, Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c.,  
No. 86 California street, between Sansome and Battery,  
Constantly on hand an assortment of Hart's, Cohen's,  
Dougherty's, Crehore's and Fisk's Playing Cards.  
S. HAAS. J. ROSENFELD.  
feb26-G3m

## BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

**EPES ELLERY,  
ANTIQUARIAN BOOK STORE**  
162 Washington st., above Montgomery,  
Offers for sale at low rates, Wholesale and Retail, a great  
variety of Books on every subject.

**LAW AND MEDICAL;**  
Mechanical, Architectural;  
Agricultural, Poetical and Gift Books;  
Liberal, Spiritual;  
Theological, Bibles, Hymn Books;  
Prayer Books, School Books;  
Music and Song Books.  
**RARE OLD BOOKS;**  
Periodical;  
Miscellaneous Books, &c.;  
Standard and Minor Drama;  
Children's Books, &c.;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
Stationery, Blank Books,  
Playing Cards,  
Sheet Music, 6 cts. a page.  
ENGRAVINGS FOR SCRAP BOOKS OR STUDIES.  
Books bought and exchanged, or loaned. A large stock  
of Spiritual Books and Clairvoyant Medicines; FLOWER  
OF THE WEST for Fever and Ague. Cutlery, Fancy Ar-  
ticles, &c. Every one is invited to call and examine.  
a66m

## DRY GOODS.

105 & 107 Sacramento street.

Embroideries,  
Edgings, Laces,  
Hosiery, Gloves,  
Furnishing Goods,  
Yankee Notions,  
Millinery Goods,  
Ribbons, Flowers,  
Dress Trimmings,  
Perfumeries, &c.,  
Bonnets, Flats, &c.,  
Cheap for Cash or approved  
Credit.  
105 & 107 Sacramento street.  
jan8-G4V3m

## DENTISTRY.

JOHN GUNN, SURGEON DENTIST,  
117 Montgomery Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER will warrant his mode  
of inserting Gold Plates with Teeth as su-  
perior for practical use, and equal in nat-  
ural appearance to any other. His Gold Plates, of adjust-  
ed artificial teeth, received a Premium in the year 1844, at  
the National Fair, held at Faneuil and Quincy Halls, Bos-  
ton, Mass. The various modes of inserting Teeth, as prac-  
tised in the United States and Europe, fully described. The  
vague notions of the "Atmospheric Pressure Principle,"  
"Air Chamber Plates," and "Gutta Percha Methods,"  
which have deceived even dental operators, particularly  
explained.  
JOHN GUNN, Dentist,  
117 Montgomery street,  
Entrance by the same stairs that lead to Vance's  
aguerrean Gallery.  
a68-1f

**ADELSORFER BROTHERS  
IMPORTERS OF  
FANCY GOODS,  
CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE  
NOTIONS, &c.**  
No. 2 Custom House Block,  
Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
ADELSORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of  
FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and  
Sell at the very lowest Prices.  
ALWAYS ON HAND,  
Hosiery, Accordions, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking  
Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Monnaies, &c.  
Together with a Complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

J. SELIGMAN & CO.,  
Importers of  
**DRY GOODS,  
Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.,**  
No. 71 California street.  
Receive regular assortments by nearly every clipper in-  
as also by steamer, which we offer at the lowest wholesa-  
market prices.  
ap9-3m

CHARLES HESS,  
Dealer and Jobber in  
**DRY GOODS,  
Clothing, Yankee Notions, &c.,**  
Sacramento street, above Battery, (2d floor.)  
N. B. All orders from the Country attended to with  
despatch.  
ap9-3m

**PAINTS,  
Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes,  
BRUSHES, &c. &c.**  
We are regularly receiving and keep on hand the largest  
stock in the City, and sell at the  
**LOWEST MARKET RATES.**  
**OLIVER & BUCKLEY**  
86 & 88 Washington Street, and 87 & 89  
ap3 Oregon Street.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
Sign of the Mammoth Boot.  
**M. GUERIN,  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'  
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,**  
North-West Corner of Battery and Commercial  
Street, San Francisco.  
A full supply of Benkert & Conrad's Philadelphia Boots  
563 Shoes and Gaiters.

## CLOTHING, &amp;c.

**Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!**  
For Men, for Boys, and for Children!  
For all Mankind, including the  
MILLION!

**WHAT CHEER CLOTHING EMPORIUM,**  
118 Sacramento street.

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,  
UNDERCLOTHING OF ALL KINDS,  
HANDKERCHIEFS, CRAVATS,  
SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, BELTS, &c.  
For sale at New York Auction Prices.  
Call and judge for yourself.  
ASHIM BROTHERS,  
118 Sacramento street.  
mar19-4m

WM. MEYER & CO.,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
**Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing,**  
No. 170 Clay Street.  
(BETWEEN KEARNEY AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.)  
Jan22-G4m SAN FRANCISCO

A. MILATOVICH,  
**TAILOR & DRAPER,**  
Sacramento st., 2 doors below Kearny, South Side.  
N. B. Those who favor me may depend upon neatness,  
durability and despatch  
mar19-3m

L. KING & BROTHER,  
Importers and Jobbers of  
**CLOTHING,  
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.**  
No. 71 Battery St. bet. Sacramento and Cal. sts.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PRASLOW & CO.,  
Importers and Dealers in  
**FINE CLOTHING,**  
No. 92 California Street,  
Receive by every steamer large assortments of every  
description of Gentlemen and Boys' Clothing.  
Prompt attention paid to all orders.  
ap16-3m

**HATS, CAPS, &c.**  
J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,  
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER  
OF  
**HATS AND CAPS,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
No. 165 Commercial Street.  
Below Kearny. SAN FRANCISCO.  
Our Stock contains always the latest European and  
American styles.  
Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.  
Jan30-3m

THOMAS YOUNG,  
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
**Furs, Cloaks, Bonnets,  
Ribbons, Flowers, Parasols, &c., &c.,**  
No. 165 Clay street, (above Montgomery street.)  
SAN FRANCISCO. mar12-3m

LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER. HENRY NEUSTADTER.  
**NEUSTADTER BROTHERS,**  
Importers of  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Fancy  
Goods, Yankee, Notions, Cutlery, Perfumery,  
&c., &c.,  
Battery street, Corner of Sacramento,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,  
Office, in New York, No. 72 William street, up stairs.  
feb12-G4m

R. KRAMBACH,  
Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
**CROCKERY,**  
Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware  
Cutlery, Lamps, &c.  
No. 140 Clay Street,  
Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leides-  
dorff Street,  
ap9-3m

S. UHLFELDER. LEOPOLD CAHN.  
**UHLFELDER & CAHN,**  
Importers and Jobbers in  
**Fancy and Staple Dry Goods**  
No. 84 California Street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
feb19-G6m

L. SIMON,  
Importer and Jobber  
**Foreign and Domestic Dry  
Goods, Hosiery, &c.,**  
No. 95 California street.  
feb5-G4V5m

## INSURANCE OFFICES.

**Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Co.**  
OF LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED IN 1806. CAPITAL, £2,000,000.  
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIVED  
permission to issue Policies insuring detached from  
buildings, and their furniture, are now prepared to receive  
applications for the same.  
Brick Buildings, and Merchandise stored in them, or Mer-  
chandise stored afloat, insured against fire on the most  
moderate terms.  
Also, Life Insurance for a period of years, or the whole  
term of life.  
FALKNER, BELL & CO., Agents,  
ap3 128 California street.

**Fire and Marine Insurance Agency**  
No. 106 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.  
J. P. HAVEN & W. B. JOHNSTON  
AGENTS FOR THE  
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.—Capital, \$10,000,000.  
MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.  
ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

J. P. HAVEN,  
Proctor and Advocate in Admiralty  
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES  
GEORGE T. KNOX,  
ATTORNEY AND NOTARY PUBLIC  
ap3

**CIGARS AND TOBACCO.**  
ST. LOSKY, LEVY & CO.,  
IMPORTERS OF THE  
Choice Brands  
—OF—  
**Havana Cigars**  
And Sole Agents for the sale, in California,  
La Flor de Cabanas, Partagas y Ca. Havana  
109 California Street,  
Next door to Adelphi

ADOLPH HIRSCH,  
IMPORTER AND JOBBER IN  
**China, Glass and Earthenware,  
Britannia and Plated Ware,  
CUTLERY, LOOKING-GLASSES**  
&c., &c.,  
..AT HIS OLD STAND..  
**152 Kearny Street,**  
Between Commercial and Sacramento streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
N. B. Particular attention paid to packing Goods for  
Interior or Coast Trade.  
ap9-1f

L. & E. WERTHEIMER,  
Importers and Dealers in  
**CIGARS AND TOBACCO**  
No. 2 Franklin Building, Corner Sacramento and  
Streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO. feb12-G4m

**Cigars and Tobacco**  
BY EVERY STEAMER.

FALKENSTEIN & CO.,  
Southeast corner Commercial and Battery  
Orders promptly attended to.  
feb12-G4m

**GENUINE MEERCHAUM  
PIPES,**  
A. WASSERMANN & CO.,  
No. 3 Custom House Block, Sacramento street, up stairs.  
IMPORTERS OF German and French  
**DRY & FANCY GOODS, CIGARS**  
**GENUINE AND IMITATION  
MEERCHAUM PIPES, ETC. ETC.**  
feb13-3m

LEVINSON BROTHERS,  
Importers and Jobbers in  
**HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS**  
**CHOICE BRANDS OF CHEWING  
SMOKING TOBACCO.**  
CIGARITOS, MATCHES, SNUFF, PIPES, &c.  
97 Battery street, between Clay and Market,  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
feb19-G6m

**LATEST BRANDS,  
JUST RECEIVED,  
CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!**  
Tried Recommended and Found to be the "No. 1"  
**Kozminsky**  
Patten's Exchange Sansom  
mar19-3m



BANKING, EXPRESS, &c.

**WELLS, FARGO & CO.,**  
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA  
**EXPRESS**  
AND  
**EXCHANGE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL, \$600,000.

D. N. BARNEY, PRESIDENT.  
T. M. JAMES, TREASURER.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
IN SUMS TO SUIT,

On all the Cities of the  
United States and Canada,  
Union Bank of London,  
London;  
Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin.

Gold Dust consigned for Assay, and Receive  
Deposits, General and Special.

**EXPRESS**

Forwarders and Commission Agents:

SHIP TREASURE AT THE LOWEST RATES,  
under our own open Policies, held with the best  
English Companies, viz.:—  
Indemnity Mutual Marine;  
Marine Insurance;  
Royal Exchange Insurance; and  
London Assurance.

**FORWARD FREIGHT AND PARCELS**

all parts of the United States and Canada, and,  
through the "American and European Express and Ex-  
change Company," to all parts of Europe. Execute Com-  
missions, make Collections and Purchases, and attend  
promptly to all matters pertaining to the Express business.

**FORWARD DAILY EXPRESSES,**  
charge of experienced and faithful Messengers, to all  
Towns and Mining Camps in California.

**FORWARD SEMI-MONTHLY EXPRESSES**  
Oregon and Intermediate Points on the Northern  
Rail, Port Townsend and Olympia.

to San Diego and Intermediate Points on the Southern  
Rail, and for every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.

For the better security of ourselves and the  
public, Agents in California, Oregon and Washington Ter-  
ritories, are furnished with "Appointments," or Commis-  
sions, specifying their powers as our Agents. Such "Ap-  
pointments" they are required to keep exposed to the  
public view in their places of business.

Office—Corner California and Montgomery streets,  
LOUIS MCCLANE,  
General Agent for California.

J. W. BELL, } Superintendents.  
AMUEL KNIGHT, }

feb 26-6m

**KELLOGG & HUMBERT,**

**MELTERS,**  
**ASSAYERS AND COINERS,**

No. 104 Montgomery Street,  
NEAR THE CORNER OF CALIFORNIA

**RES, METALS AND MINERAL WATERS**  
**ANALYZED.**

Business Entrusted to their Care will be Despatched  
with Promptitude.

**THE UNDERSIGNED, BANKERS AND**  
Bullion Dealers in the City of New York, have received  
large amounts of Gold Bars bearing the stamp of "KEL-  
LOGG & HUMBERT" and "KELLOGG & HUMBERT" of San  
Francisco, California, and cheerfully recommend their stamp  
as correct, having tested their Assays thoroughly,  
with the American and European Mints.

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,  
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,  
BEEBE & CO.,  
B. BEREND & CO.,  
AUG. BELMONT,  
SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD.

NEW YORK, August, 1855.

**FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.**

**R. H. VANCE:**  
by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambro-  
types, received

**THE FIRST PREMIUM**

awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the  
THIRD TIME  
RECEIVED AGAINST ALL

**COMPETITORS.**

mer of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets.

to those who wish something new and beautiful, we  
have purchased the Patent Right for cutting

**AMBROTYPES**

this State, and is now prepared to take them in a style  
equalled in the United States, of any size, from the  
miniature to life-size.

herby denounce all Pictures taken on glass, in this  
State, and caused Ambrotypes, as "bogus," and a  
warning to the public, being a miserable imitation of the  
fine article.

**PHOTOGRAPHS!**

are now executing the finest PHOTOGRAPHS,  
PLAIN AND COLORED, ever taken in the State.

Photographic Views of Buildings, Machinery, &c. &c.,  
at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.

If you want a good picture, go to VANCE'S corner of  
Sacramento and Montgomery streets, feb 20-3m

**DAGUERREAN GALLERY,**  
Corner Washington and Dupont streets,

**PRICES TO SUIT.**

MR. HENRY BUSH has, since his several years res-  
idence in this city, gained and secured the custom and  
confidence of not only his countrymen, the German por-  
tuguese, but of the public at large, by his  
different styles and sizes.

His prices, from the moderate sum of \$1 up to \$25, ren-  
der within the reach of almost every body to have a good  
picture taken for his gratification here, or agreeably to  
prices, loving friend in the Atlantic States, or in Europe.

10

AUCTION HOUSES, &c.

**AARON VAN VLECK,**  
**AUCTIONEER,**  
SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, 61 and 63  
California street, near Front.  
Sale Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.  
ap 3

T. J. L. SMILEY. GEO. W. SMILEY.  
**SMILEY BROTHERS & CO.,**  
**AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION**  
**SALES MERCHANTS.**  
SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome  
streets.

**SALE DAYS.**  
MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story  
salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES,  
STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.  
WEDNESDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS,  
AND BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS  
SATURDAYS, } BLANKETS ap 3

H. M. NEWHALL. E. W. EDDY.  
**NEWHALL & CO.,**  
**AUCTIONEERS.**

SALESROOM—Fireproof Brick Building corner of Sacra-  
mento and Battery Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.

Regular Sales by Catalogue,

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUT-  
LERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.  
ap 3

**R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.**  
**AUCTIONEERS.**

SALE DAYS—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.  
AT 10 o'clock, A. M.

**THE UNDERSIGNED** having taken the Fireproof Brick  
Store on the southwest corner of California and San-  
sone streets, will continue the Auction and Commission  
Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS &  
CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore ex-  
tended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.  
ap 3 R. D. W. DAVIS.

**JONES & BENDIXEN,**  
**Auctioneers.**

Sales Room—Fireproof Buildings, Nos 61 and 63 Cal-  
ifornia street—Sale Days, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Consignments of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Wines,  
Cigars and General Merchandise received and promptly  
attended to.

Messrs. J. & B. while gratefully acknowledging the  
favors heretofore extended to them, expect, from their  
experience and attention to their business, to deserve an  
increased continuance of patronage from their friends and  
the public for the future. feb 26-63m

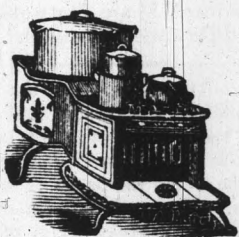
**DE RO & ELDRIDGE,**  
Wholesale Grocery and Merchandize

**Auction House,**  
Nos. 43 and 45 California Street,

Sale Days—Mondays and Thursdays.

Consignors may depend upon proper attention being  
bestowed to their interests, and sales rendered promptly.  
feb 26-63m

**M. MORITZ & CO.,**  
Importer and Dealer in Stoves,



**MANUFACTURERS**  
OF

**Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron**  
**Wares, &c., &c.,**

146 Clay Street, San Francisco.

N. B. All kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.  
feb 19-66m

**CHARLES MERCER,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**STEAM**  
**CANDY MANUFACTURER,**

No. 136 Kearny Street,

Factory, Second street, below Minna.

**HAVING COMPLETED HIS NEW**  
Factory, and introduced Steam into the manufacture  
of Refined Candies, Messrs. M. & B. would respectfully  
call the attention of the public and the trade to the mag-  
nificent stock of Confectionery he can now offer, manufac-  
tured expressly for the California and Pacific trade. Having  
been practically engaged in the business in this city the  
past five years, he is enabled to DEFY COMPETITION  
from any source.

In addition to the usual variety of Stick and Lump Candy,  
he can supply Confections, flavored equal to the French,  
Candy Toys, Gum drops, Imitation Fruit—in fact, every  
variety of Confectionery the art has produced.

M. Chrs. Mercer would request an inspection of their  
stock previous to purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satis-  
fied they can suit the wants of the most fastidious.

**CHARLES MERCER.**  
Remember—136 Kearny street.

mar 6-3m

JEWELRY.

**ROBERT JOSEPHI,**  
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER  
**DIAMONDS, JEWELRY**  
**WATCHES,**  
AND  
**GOLD PENS,**  
**SILVER AND PLATED WARE.**

CLOCKS, TOOLS, WATCH MATERIALS, GLASSES,

FANCY GOODS, ETC.,

171 Washington street, up-stairs, between Montgomery  
and Kearny streets,

**SAN FRANCISCO.**

Country orders promptly attended to, and general com-  
missions executed.

N. B. No business connect with Isaac S. Josephi.  
jan 29-6 & 73m

**ISAAC S. JOSEPHI,**  
Importer and Wholesale Dealer

IN

**WATCHES,**

**JEWELRY,**

**DIAMONDS,**

**GOLD PENS,**

**SILVER AND PLATED WARE,**

Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials,

Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,

177, WASHINGTON STREET.  
San Francisco.

**M. M. LEWIS,**  
Pioneer

**WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,**  
No. 183 CLAY STREET.

**HAS** a large and desirable assortment of  
every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the  
best manufacture, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND  
WORK, at most reasonable prices.

Diamond and Specimen Work manufactures to order,  
by skillful workmen.

No connection with any other house

Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between  
Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.  
may 28

**JOHN W. TUCKER,**  
IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

**WATCHES, DIAMONDS,**

**SILVER WARE**  
Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.

QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

Watches repaired with care and warranted.

**No. 125 Montgomery Street,**  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**

Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing  
articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accom-  
panied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on  
their being of the best quality, and selected with care;  
and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as  
satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had  
been selected under their own supervision. feb 3-3m

**BRAVERMAN & LEVY,**  
**WATCH & MAKERS,**

AND

**JEWELERS,**

No. 167 Washington Street,

**HAVE** Constantly on hand a large and  
beautiful assortment of

**FINE WATCHES,**

**JEWELRY,**

**QUARTZ WORK, ETC.**

**In Silver Ware,**

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as  
Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;  
silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,  
silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups,  
silver napkin rings, &c. &c.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer for sale at  
very low prices. mh 6f

**H. BIEN,**  
Dealer in Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry, Sil-  
ver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Pens, Cutlery, Spec-  
tacles, &c., 309 Stockton street, (Virginia Block), San  
Francisco

N. B. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and  
warranted. feb 25-64m

**The Old Established Pawnbroker.**

**\$25,000 TO LOAN.**

**H. MYERS,**  
In the Fire-Proof Brick Building, No. 182 Kearny street,  
adjoining the Verandah.

Takes this method to inform his various customers that  
he is now prepared to make advances on all descriptions of  
Merchandise, including Furniture, Pianos, and all kinds of  
Instruments, etc.

Has constantly on hand, and for sale, Forfeited Pledges  
of all descriptions, such as Gold and Silver Watches, Dia-  
monds and Jewelry of all kinds, Pisols, Clothing, Instru-  
ments, &c. feb 26-63m

PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, &c.

**C. C. KNOWLES,**  
**DENTIST.**  
AND  
Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,  
AND  
**Block Work.**

Has removed to No. 166 Clay Street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Business hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

**ELTON R. SMILIE, M. D.**  
**DENTIST**

Having returned to the city, will re-  
sume the practice of his profession, at  
his office, 161 Montgomery street op-  
posite Montgomery Block.

**DR. H. AUSTIN,**  
**SURGEON DENTIST,**

182 WASHINGTON STREET,  
Prices greatly reduced.

ADVICE GRATIS.

**A Card.**

Parties who wish to save their teeth  
or to have new ones inserted, are politely re-  
quested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor  
of the Express Building, corner of Montgo-  
mery and California streets. Dr. B. is pre-  
pared to undertake any mechanical or medi-  
cal operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are  
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order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card  
may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the  
dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens  
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Delicious Dutch Herrings, all of which he is  
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**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,**

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## Religious Instruction.

We would inform parents and guardians that our School for Religious Instruction, which circumstances compelled us to suspend during the holidays, will be resumed on the usual days and hours: namely, Saturdays and Sundays, at 10½ o'clock; Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock. Our Children are invited to attend. Rooms, 128 Clay-street (No. 6&7.)

## PORTENT.

## Real Sorrows.

'Tis not the loud, obstreperous grief,  
That rudely clamours for relief—  
'Tis not the querulous lament,  
In which impatience seeks a vent:  
'Tis not the soft pathetic style,  
Which aims our pity to beguile;  
That can to truth's keen eye impart  
The 'real sorrows' of the heart!  
No!—'tis the tear in secret shed  
Upon the starving infant's head;  
The sigh that will not be repress'd,  
Breathed on the faithful partner's breast:  
The bursting heart, the imploring eye,  
To heaven upraised in agony,  
With starts of desultory prayer,  
While hope is quenched in despair;  
The throbbing temple's burning pain,  
While frenzy's fiend usurps the brain;  
These are traits no art can borrow,  
Of genuine suffering and of sorrow!

## Railery.

ABOVE all things railery decline,  
Nature but few does for that task design:  
'Tis in the ablest hands a dangerous tool,  
But never fails to wound the meddling fool  
For all must grant it needs no common art  
To keep men patient when we make them smart,  
No wit alone, nor humour's self will do.  
Without good nature, and much prudence too,  
To judge aright of persons, place, and time;  
For taste decrees what's low, and what's sub-  
lime;  
And what might charm to-day, or o'er a glass,  
Perhaps at court, or next day, would not pass.

## Life.

LIKE to the falling of a star:  
Or as the flights of eagles are;  
Or like the fresh spring's gaudy hue,  
Or silver drops of morning dew;  
Or like a wind that chafes the flood,  
Or bubbles which on water stood;  
Even such is man, whose borrow'd light  
Is straight call'd in, and paid to night.  
The wind blows out, the bubble dies;  
The spring entomb'd in autumn lies;  
The dew dries up; the star is shot;  
The flight is past; and man forgot.

## Modesty.

As lamps burn silent, with unconscious light,  
So modest ease in beauty shines most bright;  
Unaiming charms with edge resistless fall,  
And she who means no mischief, does it all.

FIRST IMPULSES.—In good minds the first impulses are generally right and true; and when altered or relinquished from regard to expediency, coming out of complicated relations, I always feel sorry, for they rarely remain right. Our first impulses always lean to the positive, our second thoughts to the negative; and I have no respect for the negative—it is the vulgar side of everything.

ADVERSITY.—No man is more miserable than he that hath no adversity; that man is not tried whether he be good or bad; and God never crowns those virtues which are only faculties and dispositions; but every act of virtue is an ingredient into reward—God so dresses us for heaven.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

GREAT men lose somewhat of their greatness by being near us; ordinary men gain much.—*Landor.*



"PEASE SIR, PEASE PAY."—I heard a nice story about one of my schoolmates from her aunt. She had been accustomed to hear her father ask a blessing at the table, and to be still and reverent during the exercise. When scarcely three years old, she was taken abroad to spend the day, where they sat down at a table loaded with nice things, and began to eat. She was bountifully helped, but did not touch the food, and looked wonderingly and sorrowfully around. Something had been omitted which she thought necessary to every repast. Then she said to the master of the house,

"Pease, sir, pease pay"—meaning, please to pray.

Perhaps he did not understand her broken language, so he took no notice. Then she folded her little hands, and bowed her head till the bright curls fell over her plate, and said distinctly the prayer that her mother had taught her—

"Now I lay me down to sleep."

There was silence for a few minutes after the baby-chaplain had done speaking. Then a gray-haired man who was in the company, said,

"Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings, hast Thou ordained praise."—*Mrs. Sigourney.*

## The Monkey.

You will remember the lesson F. gave you last Sunday about the duty of being kind to all of God's creatures: the same God that created you a moral and rational being has created all beings around you for the proper enjoyment of their lives. "He is kind to all of them, and this mercy extends to all his works," and we have to try to imitate Him. Cruelty to animals, (even if it be for fun,) is sinful, is brutal, and I hope that you, my beloved children, will never be guilty of such a sin. I send you this time the following story which I find in a very good paper, read it, and see in how many ways God provides for his creatures.

"Two brothers, Englishmen, were once traveling on foot from Dondra Head, the southern extremity of the Island of Ceylon, towards Candy, in the interior, about one hundred and twenty miles northward. They started upon their journey very early in the morning, and expected to accomplish it in three or four days; though, as the sun is exceedingly warm in that country, they intended to rest during the heat of the day under the shade of the many broad-leaved palm trees that grew by the side of the road.

They had traveled some distance when the younger brother stopped, and gazing inquiringly around, said:

"I surely heard a cry, Robert, as if some one was hurt. Let us look and see what it can be," he added, as a low moan now distinctly reached their ears; it proceeded from a group of cocoanut trees that grew on their right hand.

The brothers sprang hastily but cautiously forward, and searched carefully around, till at last the elder exclaimed, laughing:

"Here it is, Arthur, come and see," and as his brother turned towards him, he pointed to a monkey, who, having fallen from one of the branches of the fruit tree, had hurt himself very severely.

"Poor fellow!" said Arthur; and tak-

ing him up, he tore a strip from his handkerchief and bound the wounded limb, and then turned to resume his journey with the monkey in his arms.

"You surely," said Robert, "do not intend to take that disgusting animal as your companion to Candy!"

"Do you think," replied Arthur, "that I would leave this poor helpless creature to die of his wound? No; he shall be my companion until he is cured, and then he may return, as soon as he likes, to his home in the forest."

The two brothers traveled on their way, though the elder could not sometimes refrain from joking the other about his companion. They had journeyed two days, and were about half way from their place of destination, when the heat became exceedingly oppressive, and the numerous springs which had heretofore flowed along the side of the road, became dried up, and they began to suffer from the want of water. Their strength was failing—they felt as though they could proceed no further; and on the morning of the fourth day, when within about thirty miles of Candy, both brothers sunk down at the foot of a palm tree, exhausted and parched with thirst.

"Must we die here?" exclaimed Robert, with a groan.

"Trust in God," replied Arthur, raising his eyes towards heaven.

Suddenly, the monkey, who was resting by his side, sprang up and ran eagerly along the road, as if he were searching for something. At last he returned, and seizing Arthur by the arm, endeavored to draw him along with him.

"How strangely he acts!" said the young man; "what can he have found?" and summoning all his strength, he arose and followed the animal.

When he reached the spot, what met his delighted eyes? There growing in luxuriant abundance, was the silky, downy pitcher plant, or monkey cup, so called on account of its being sought after by those animals for the purpose of quenching their thirst. The flower is in the shape of a cup, about six inches in length, and one and a half in diameter; it has a lid, which opens and shuts with the changes of the weather, and is filled with pure water, a secretion from the plant.

The two brothers drank of the water, and were refreshed; and when they at last reached their home, they related to their astonished friends how the monkey had been the means of saving their lives. "Lord, how manifold are Thy works! in wisdom hast Thou made them all."

WOUNDED AFFECTION.—As the dove will clap its wings on its side, and cover and conceal the arrow that is preying on its vitals so it is the nature of woman to hide from the world the pangs of wounded affection. When the desire of her heart has failed, the great charm of existence is at an end. She neglects all the cheerful exercises that gladden the spirits, quicken the pulse, and send the tide of life in healthful currents through the veins. Her rest is broken, the sweet refreshment of sleep is poisoned by melancholy dreams, 'dry sorrow drinks her blood,' till her feeble frame sinks under the last external assailant. Look for her after a little while, and you find friendship weeping over her untimely grave, and wondering that one who so lately glowed with all the radiance of health and beauty, should now be brought down to 'darkness and the worm.' You will be told of some wintry chill, some slight indisposition that laid her low, but no one knows the mental malady that previously sapped her strength and made her so easy a prey to the spoiler.—*Washington Irving.*

A wag tells of a boarding-house keeper whose tea was so weak that it could not get up the spout to the tea-pot.

## Pork as a Diet.

In a recently published medical work, pork as a diet is thus spoken of:—"Pork is a low kind of animal, and is not the purest diet, and ought not to be used by individuals, or those who desire pure blood. Some physicians admonish not to eat pork, but to eat bacon; and not to eat shell fish, but to eat oysters; the least philosophical mind is capable of seeing the error of such advice. Pork requires five hours to digest, and produces great wear and tear of the powers of digestion. Pork is frequently afflicted with measles, either in a mild or more aggravated form, when in a mild form, the price of the pork is less. This is well understood in Cork and other parts of Ireland, by the merchants who deal in the article. The measles in pork is owing to the presence of the cysticercus cellulosa, an insect surrounded by a rugose membrane, a sort of bag or cyst. The bag contains the insect; these bags are found between the fasciculi of the muscle, and become compressed after the death of the pig, and gave the measly flesh a flabby appearance. The insect has a slightly enlarged head, and a neck formed of numerous rings, gradually enlarged into a bladder-like vesicle, which is the body of the worm. The head of the cysticercus is provided at its extremity with a circle of about twenty-four hooklets, immediately beneath which are situated four circular organs." "M. Wawruch ('Esterrich Mediz. Jahrbuch,' 1841, No. 2) states that tenia or the tape-worm is not to be found amongst the Jews. In 206 cases which had come under his notice, the tape-worm was found in persons of all ages and of both sexes, in children from three years old, to adults of fifty-five years old, but more frequently in adults. In the proportion of 135 females to seventy-one males, there were fifty-two female cooks, one male cook, several butchers, eleven gluttons, eaters of meat."

The following is from a business circular of an Illinois tooth-puller at Bloomington, Pa.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—Doctor J. Payne, Dentist, having once more opened an office in Bloomington, will perform all operations on teeth at great reduced prices. A beautiful Silver Cup will be presented to the person having the greatest number of teeth extracted—and a splendid gold watch will be awarded to the one having the finest set of artificial teeth inserted. *Teeth extracted at \$1 per dozen!*

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## Chebrath Bikur Cholim Ukodah.

This society will hold its regular meetings at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome, every second Sunday in each month at 7 o'clock P. M. precisely.

L. KING, President.

15-17 SIMON CRANER, Secretary.

## Information Wanted.

If any of our readers can give us information of the native place of Mr. LOUIS VANE, or of any friends or relatives of his in this State, or the Union, we shall feel obliged to such informations.

## Congregation Emanu-El.

Those desirous of co-operating in the formation of a choir for the Congregation Emanu-El, will please send their address to A. GODFREY, 82 California street.

## Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O. B. B.

Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Washington street. Members of the Order are invited to attend.

M. L. PINCUS, President.

J. CARO, Secretary.

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